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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". Section II of the report contains information submitted by States and international organizations, describing their activities relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and it also contains an overview of ways to streamline the modalities for the preparation of the current report. Section III contains an update on the comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism, prepared pursuant to paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 60/43.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–6	3
II.	Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism	7–91	4
	A. Information received from Member States	7–65	4
	B. Information received from international organizations	66–87	10
	C. Modalities for the preparation of the report on measures to eliminate international terrorism	88–91	13
III.	Comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism	92–115	15
IV.	Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism	116	19
V.	Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210	117	30
VI.	Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism	118–119	30

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 50/53, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60, annex) and to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session.[1]

2. In paragraph 10 of the Declaration, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:

> "(a) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;
>
> "(b) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;
>
> "(c)[2]
>
> "(d) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism."

3. By a note verbale dated 20 January 2006, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit, by 31 May 2006, information on implementation under paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. The Secretary-General also noted that in their information to be submitted, States might wish to give particular attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). As at 30 July 2006, replies had been received from Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Jamaica, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay. Several States referred to the information contained in their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The full texts of those reports can be found at http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373.

4. Furthermore, by a letter dated 20 January 2006, the Secretary-General invited relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations to submit information or other pertinent material on implementation, pursuant to

[1] See also the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 51/210, annex).

[2] Para. 10 (c) of the Declaration concerning an analytical review of existing legal instruments was implemented through the report of the Secretary-General (A/51/336, paras. 6-36).

paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration, by 31 May 2006. Replies were received from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the World Bank, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Criminal Police Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the League of Arab States and the Organization of American States.

5. Sections II, IV and VI of the present report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on materials transmitted by the Governments and the international organizations mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 above. Section V describes recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210.

6. In its resolution 60/43, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", the General Assembly welcomed any update by the Secretary-General of the comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism as part of his report on measures to eliminate international terrorism. Pursuant to a request circulated in accordance with the resolution, 11 constituent parts of the Secretariat submitted updated information on their activities relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, which is summarized in section III.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States[3]

7. **Armenia** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party (see table 2 below).

8. The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Fight against Terrorism had entered into force in April 2005. The Law established the principles that would be applicable in the fight against terrorism, and stipulated that the fight against terrorism shall be conducted by the State bodies authorized by the Government of Armenia within the powers granted to them by the law.

9. Armenia provided an account of articles 38, 39, 217, 334, 335, 388 and 389 of its Criminal Code that directly deal with the definition and punishment of acts of terrorism.[4]

10. Regulation 5, approved by the Board of Central Bank of Armenia, contained detailed procedures to be followed by banks and credit organizations to prevent the funding for terrorism and the circulation of criminally obtained funds in Armenian banks and branches of foreign banks functioning in Armenia.[5]

[3] Information on the participation of States in multilateral agreements relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented in sect. IV.

[4] Available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[5] Chaps. 2-5 of the Regulation are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

11. **Austria** was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments and had signed the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and had presented them to its Parliament for approval.

12. Austria supported the counter-terrorism activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, by providing financial assistance and human resources.

13. In its capacity of the Presidency of the European Union, from January to June 2006, Austria organized a number of focused events on enhancing interfaith and interreligious understanding, which included: (a) a seminar on radicalization and recruitment, Trier, Germany, 20-21 March 2006; (b) a seminar on radicalization and recruitment and the Internet, The Hague, 28-29 March 2006; (c) the Second Conference of European Imams and Islamic Religious Leaders, Vienna, 7-8 April 2006; and (d) an event on "dialogue of cultures and religions", Vienna, 19 March 2006.

14. In the framework of cooperation between the European and Mediterranean countries, a code of conduct on countering terrorism was adopted, in November 2005.[6]

15. Austria hosted a European Union-United States of America financial sanctions workshop from 1 to 2 June 2006 in Vienna.

16. **Bulgaria** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified or signed since 1 June 2005. Bulgaria also indicated that it had concluded an agreement with the Republic of Croatia on 20 December 2005, and a memorandum of understanding with The Netherlands on 25 January 2006, both concerning police cooperation.

17. **Chile** indicated that it was party to 12 of the 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, and had signed the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It was also a party to the 2002 Inter-American Convention against Terrorism.

18. Chile had adopted Act 19.906 in December 2003, to punish the financing of terrorism and money-laundering, thereby amending Act 18.314, which punishes terrorist acts. In accordance with the new Act, persons who solicit, collect or provide funds to be used in an offence, deemed to be a terrorist offence, would be punished with up to three years of imprisonment.

19. Two seminars on improving the mechanisms to combat the financing of terrorism and on the financing of terrorism were held in Santiago.

20. **Cuba** observed that the United States was not complying with its international obligations to prosecute or extradite Luis Posada Carriles, the perpetrator of innumerable terrorist acts, among them the mid-air hijacking of a Cubana de Aviación flight, in which 73 people had died.

21. The **Czech Republic** submitted an updated list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to or had signed.[7]

[6] Available at http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/euromed/summit1105/terrorism.pdf.

22. On 16 May 2006, the Czech Republic and the United States signed the Second Supplementary Treaty on Extradition and the Supplementary Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance, amending their bilateral treaties of 1925 and 1998.

23. In 2005, the Czech Republic received two requests for judicial cooperation in criminal matters relating to international terrorism, based on the existing treaties, from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States. Both cases were still pending.

24. On 1 April 2006, Act No. 69/2006 on the implementation of international sanctions entered into force. The Act, which replaced previous legislation, regulated, inter alia, the identification, detection and freezing of assets, obligations of private persons in respect of the assets that were subject to international sanctions, competences and obligations of governmental authorities in applying international sanctions, including possible administration of assets and decisions on exemptions from the sanction regime, as well as penalties for violation of obligations arising from the Act.

25. **Denmark** signed the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, on 16 May 2005, and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, on 14 September 2005. The Danish Parliament gave its consent to ratify these conventions in June 2006.

26. A Danish national, who had been arrested in November 2004,[7] remained in custody awaiting a trial, which was planned to begin in the autumn of 2006.

27. In October 2005, the Danish Police arrested four persons, who had connections with two persons that had earlier been arrested in Sarajevo. The four persons were alleged to have an important role in a planned terrorist attack against a still unknown target. Investigations were continuing in this case.

28. In August 2005, the Copenhagen Police instituted an investigation against a person suspected of violating Section 114, subsection 4, of the Penal Code concerning financing of terrorism. The investigation was in the final stages and an indictment was expected soon.

29. The Copenhagen Police was also investigating a case regarding a small company producing T-shirts with logos of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC). The company had claimed that the profit from the sale of the T-shirts would have been sent to PFLP and FARC.

30. The Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime was conducting a trial of two persons who were affiliated to the Al-Aqsa Foundation organization, for the organization's possible links to the funding of terrorism in Palestine. The trial was expected to end in September 2006.

31. **Jamaica**, since its last report,[8] had become party to seven universal counter-terrorism instruments,[7] as well as to the 1992 Inter-American Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters. Jamaica also enacted the Terrorism Prevention Act, in 2005, and was engaged in the drafting of regulations relating to the reporting duties of financial entities under the Act.

[7] A/60/228, para. 24.

[8] Ibid., paras. 50-52.

32. **Latvia** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to or had signed.[1] Latvia also presented a list of bilateral treaties that it had concluded in the areas of combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime.[1]

33. Between 2000 and 2005, two terrorist incidents occurred in Riga, and consequently two cases of criminal proceedings had been instituted under article 88 of its Criminal Law in Latvian courts. The cases were in the pre-trial investigation phase.

34. **Lebanon** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to[1] and presented a report on the measures it had adopted to eliminate international terrorism, which included measures adopted by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities.

35. The **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** indicated that it was party to 12 universal and three regional counter-terrorism instruments[2] and signatory to the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It had concluded cooperation agreements to combat terrorism, organized crime, illicit traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances and illegal migration with Malta (1995) and Italy (2000). It had also concluded extradition agreements with Turkey (1985), Pakistan (1996) and Cyprus (2001).

36. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had also harmonized its national legislation with relevant universal instruments as required by Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism. The Anti-Money-Laundering Act No. 2 of 2005, provided, inter alia, that funds were considered illegal if they had been obtained as a result of a crime, including the offences provided for in the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its 2000 and 2001 Protocols, the 2003 United Nations Convention against Corruption and other relevant conventions. Article 50 of the Bank Reorganization, Currency and Credit Act (No. 1 of 2005) also stipulated that custom officers shall have the authority to exercise the powers conferred on them under the Customs Act with respect to monitoring the import and export of currency and various goods.

37. **Nepal** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments, to which it was party or signed.[1]

38. Nepal enacted the Terrorism and Disruptive Activities Control and Punishment Ordinance (2006), which specifically seeks to combat terrorism in view of various Security Council resolutions including resolution 1373 (2001). Moreover, under the Banks and Financial Institutions Ordinance (2004), banks may direct the licensed financial institutions to freeze the accounts of any individual, firm company or institution, to prevent the withdrawal or transfer of funds in connection with investigations relating to the commission of crimes or terrorist activities.

39. Provisions of international treaties, to which Nepal is a party, are applicable in Nepal as domestic laws. In cases of inconsistency of domestic legislation with provisions of international treaties, the later shall prevail.

40. **Norway** indicated that it had not taken any new measures since its last report.[3]

[3] A/58/116, paras. 59-63.

41. **Poland** indicated that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments. The Polish Parliament had ratified the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. It also provided a list of relevant Council of Europe Conventions that it had signed or ratified[3] as well as a list of bilateral agreements that it had concluded in the areas of mutual legal assistance and extradition.[4]

42. Poland also enacted new laws and regulations and amended its internal legislation in order to implement several non-self-executing provisions of counter-terrorism conventions. The Nuclear Act of 29 November 2000, the Penal Act of 6 June 1997 and the Regulation of the Council of Ministers on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 27 April 2004 implemented the 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material while the Maritime Code of 18 September 2001 and the Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure of 23 February 2005 implemented the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

43. The Act of 16 April 2004, amending the Penal Code, introduced several other regulations on the prevention and combating of terrorism and entered into force on 1 May 2004. Article 115 of the Penal Code had been supplemented with paragraph 20, which provided for the definition of an "offence of a terrorist character", with the punishment of up to 5 years' imprisonment. The terrorist character of the prohibited act was considered as an aggravating circumstance increasing the criminal liability, which was reflected in articles 65 and 258 of the Penal Code.

44. In order to suppress the financing of terrorism, Poland amended the Act of 16 November 2000, on the Prevention of the Introduction into Financial Circulation of Property Values Derived from Illegal or Undisclosed Sources and on the Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism.[4]

45. Polish law provided the necessary requirements for ensuring that the asylum status was not granted to persons engaged in terrorist activities.

46. **Romania** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to.[3] It had also concluded 17 bilateral agreements concerning cooperation in the prevention and suppression of terrorism.[4]

47. Romania had enacted Law No. 535/2004 on preventing and combating terrorism, which regulated the institutional framework, criminal legal issues, measures towards preventing the financing of terrorism and other relevant activities. Article 5 of the Law provided that "preventing and combating terrorism are carried out according to the provisions of international conventions on the suppression of terrorism ratified by Romania".

48. Law No. 508/2004 established the Department for Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism within the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (Romania's Supreme Court).

49. **San Marino** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments, to which it was party, and indicated that these conventions were in force in San Marino as a part of its legislation.

50. **Serbia** submitted a report concerning activities carried out by the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, which ceased to exist on 3 June 2006.

51. It provided the text of relevant articles of the Criminal Code of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro.[10] Article 393 of the Criminal Code established a new crime of the financing of terrorism, which makes the provision or raising of funds intended to finance the commission of terrorist offences or of international terrorism and taking of hostages punishable under the Code. The State Union Parliament adopted, on 17 February 2005, the Law on Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, which aimed at full control over the transfer of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods that might be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction. A new law on money-laundering had been submitted to the Parliament, awaiting its approval.

52. In 2004 and 2005, respectively, 624 and 58 terrorist and other armed attacks had occurred against Serbs and Montenegrins.

53. A suspect of the Madrid bombings (Abdelmajid Bouchar) had been arrested in mid-2005 and following the completion of legal procedure had been extradited to Spain.

54. **Sweden** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified or signed.[1] Work was in progress on the ratification of the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. It had also concluded bilateral agreements concerning cooperation in combating terrorism and other crimes with Spain (1989), France (1989), Hungary (1997), Slovenia (2004) and Romania (2004).

55. In October 2005, the Court of Appeals of Sweden had sentenced two Iraqi nationals, who were found guilty for the preparation of terrorist offence and for the financing of terrorism, to 5 years' and 4 1/2 years' imprisonment. The two would be deported from Sweden after serving their prison terms.

56. **Switzerland** advised that the procedure for the ratification of the 2003 Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism was in progress.

57. Switzerland had extended, until 31 December 2008, the temporary counter-terrorism measures that it had previously adopted: (a) the Ordinance concerning banning the Al-Qaida group and the organizations having connections with it; and (b) the Ordinance on the duty of information and on the right of communication. The ban not only targeted all activities carried out by the organizations, but also covered all acts performed to support them.

58. Switzerland also provided information on measures that it had adopted in response to requests for judicial cooperation on the financing of terrorism, as well as concerning investigations conducted by its judiciary police in a case pertaining to participation in and support for a criminal organization, within the meaning of articles 260 ter and 260 quinquies of its Penal Code.

[10] The text of articles 242, 243, 266, 278, 287, 312, 320, 347, 348, 376, 377, 391 and 413 of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

59. **Thailand** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified or signed.[3] It had also set up a committee to scrutinize seven anti-terrorism instruments, to which Thailand had not yet become party, and to consider the necessary steps for enacting new terrorism-related legislation or amending the existing laws so that Thailand could take steps to fully comply with the obligations under those conventions.

60. Thailand had amended its Penal Code, which defined "terrorism" as a predicate offence with severe punishment under the Code. The Royal Decree, which brought into force the amendments defining terrorism to Section 135 of the Penal Code and the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999), entered into force in August 2003. These amendments have enabled Thai authorities to prosecute those who commit terrorist acts and to freeze financial resources of terrorists and terrorist organizations.

61. In 2005, Thailand had hosted two workshops on international legal cooperation against terrorism, in which a common understanding had been achieved concerning legal principles, checklists and essential elements of requests for cooperation. Thailand had also hosted two meetings on combating the financing of terrorism, in 2005 and 2006.

62. **Turkey** indicated that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments, which, in accordance with article 90 of the Turkish Constitution, had acquired the force of domestic law. It had signed the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It also provided a list of regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to or had signed.[4]

63. Turkey had also concluded more than 50 bilateral agreements concerning cooperation in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime.

64. Following the ratification of the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Turkey had introduced an additional article to its Anti-Terror Law No. 3713, which, after approval by Parliament, would criminalize the financing of terrorism and make it punishable under the law. Moreover, a draft law on organization and tasks of financial crime investigation board (MASAK-Turkish Financial Intelligence Unit) had provided a definition of the financing of terrorism, which was independent from terrorism.

65. **Uruguay** indicated that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments.[5]

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

66. **The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** (FAO) continued to work with its Member States to strengthen programmes on sustainable food production, food safety and quality, and plant and animal health. Some specific activities that assisted States in their protection of food against terrorist activities were: capacity-building on food safety, plant and animal health, including promotion of risk analysis; standard-setting by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the International Plant Protection Convention; and organization of international forums to discuss biological risk management in food and agriculture.

67. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) provided updated lists of parties to international air law instruments related to counter-terrorism.[3]

68. On 30 November 2005, the Council of ICAO adopted amendment 11 to Annex 17 (security) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, concerning measures required to safeguard civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference, which became applicable on 1 July 2006.

69. On 24 February 2006, the Council of ICAO considered a report on acts of unlawful interference, occurred in 2005, and had confidentially communicated the report together with its recommendations to the appropriate security authorities of contracting States. There were six recorded incidents, of which three had officially been reported. Also there were two acts of unlawful seizure and two facility attacks.

70. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) provided an updated report on its activities relating to the strengthening of maritime security. It was involved in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, following its establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2005.

71. Moreover, two new protocols to the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and to its 1988 Protocol relating to Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf were adopted on 14 October 2005. The Protocols expanded the scope of the original instruments to address terrorism by including offences such as transport of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, fissionable materials and so-called dual-use materials on board of ship. They also introduced boarding provisions for suspect vessels. The instruments, among other things, criminalized the use of a ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury or damage "when the purpose of the act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or compel a Government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act".

72. The **World Bank** provided an updated report of the activities it had carried out under the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism programme (AML/CFT). The overall objectives of the programme were to help countries build and implement sound legal and institutional frameworks that meet international AML/CFT standards, enhance the integrity of the financial sector and raise the awareness about the potential impact of AML/CFT efforts. The programme has three components: country assessment, technical assistance, and research and publication of reference material.

73. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) submitted two reports entitled "Review of the Implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan of Activities: 2002-2005" and "Progress Report and Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009".[4]

2. Other international organizations

74. The **International Criminal Police Organization** (Interpol) reported that it had assisted its member States by developing and maintaining a range of global databases on criminal cases, creating a dedicated counter-terrorism task force, conducting terrorism-related investigations, organizing training programmes and providing analytical services. It had also created a unit to focus exclusively on the prevention and combating of bioterrorism, to heighten the awareness of dangers posed by it, and to develop and enhance the knowledge, training and capability of law enforcement authorities to recognize, prevent, contain and investigate

bioterrorist threats. Several conferences and regional workshops had been organized to that end.

75. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** (CIS) submitted lists of parties to the 1999 Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism[9] and the 2002 regulation on the procedure for planning and implementing joint anti-terrorist measures in the territories of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.[10]

76. On 26 August 2005, the Council of Heads of State of CIS adopted a framework for cooperation among its member States to combat terrorism and other forms of violent extremism and a programme of cooperation for the period 2005-2007 to combat terrorism and other forms of violent extremism.

77. The **Council of Europe** provided a list of a set of new international specific standards that it had adopted in recent years, which complemented its previous instruments.[11] These standards were based on the fundamental premise that it was possible and necessary to fight terrorism while respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

78. On 21 November 2005, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe initiated an inquiry, under article 52 of the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, on the question of secret detention and transport of detainees suspected of terrorist acts, notably by or at the instigation of foreign agencies. On 28 February 2006, a report was issued containing the results of an analysis of the replies received from 46 States parties to the Convention.[12]

79. The **European Commission** indicated that the general framework for activities of the European Commission and of the European Union was defined by the Declaration on Combating Terrorism adopted by the European Council on 25 March 2004, the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the European Council in December 2005 and the revised Action Plan on Terrorism of the European Union. The Commission presented a summary of its contributions on the basis of the structure of the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy under four headings: prevent, protect, pursue and respond.

80. Concerning the financing of terrorism, the third Money-Laundering Directive was adopted in September 2005 (Directive 2005/60/CE). The European Community Regulation on controls of cash entering and leaving the Community, signed by the European Parliament and the Council on 26 October 2005, entered into force on 15 December 2005 and would be applicable in all member States on 15 June 2007.

81. The **League of Arab States** indicated that the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice and the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior had repeatedly encouraged Arab States that were not yet parties to the 1998 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, to accelerate their ratification procedures. The Councils were also pursuing the question of submitting responses by Arab States to the questionnaire on the implementation of the 1998 Convention to the Arab Bureau of Criminal Police.

[9] Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

[10] SG/Inf (2006) 5, available at www.coe.int.

82. The Councils, at their meetings in December 2004 and January 2005, amended article 1 (3) of the 1998 Arab Convention to criminalize "the incitement to terrorist offences or the promotion or approbation thereof or the printing, dissemination or possession of writings, printed materials or recordings, regardless of their nature, if they have been prepared for distribution or for viewing by others, and include promotion or approbation of such offences. The collection of funds, irrespective of their nature, for the financing of terrorist offences in the knowledge that such is the case is also considered a terrorist offence".

83. The Councils also established a joint commission to prepare a draft convention on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

84. The **Organization of American States** (OAS) presented a report on the programmes that had been carried out by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), which included matters concerning port security, customs and border security, legislation and legal assistance, cyber security and other initiatives.

85. The CICTE programme of technical assistance and specialized training had provided several training courses for officers from OAS member States. It included, inter alia, 158 port security officers from 30 member States on implementing the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code; 81 airport security officials from 24 member States on key aspects of the ICAO security standards; 121 customs and other law enforcement officials from 18 member States on means to develop and manage a professional integrity programme; 17 Caribbean Community and Common Market and two Haitian customs and law enforcement officials on container and passenger training.

86. The Organization of American States also conducted one subregional meeting on counter-terrorism legislation and two subregional training programmes for prosecutors on mutual legal assistance in terrorism-related cases.

87. The Ministerial Conference on International Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, held in Panama City from 4 to 7 April 2006, reviewed the progress made towards the ratification of 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its 2000 and 2001 Protocols, and the 2002 Inter-American Convention against Terrorism.

C. Modalities for the preparation of the report on measures to eliminate international terrorism

88. The present section seeks to review the modalities for the preparation of the current report, which were established more than 15 years ago,[33] before the current proliferation of reporting obligations in counter-terrorism activities, particularly with respect to related requirements under Security Council resolutions. The increased burden on Member States arising from such obligations, requires the consideration of ways in which such burden could be lessened without undermining the quality of information available to Member States in the consideration of this important subject. It will be recalled that in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, Member States encouraged the Security Council to consider ways to strengthen its

[33] See A/38/37, sect. II.

monitoring and enforcement role in counter-terrorism, including by consolidating State reporting requirements, taking into account and respecting the different mandates of its counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies.[14] In his reports relating to the reform agenda, the Secretary-General has also stressed the need for streamlining and to that end requested Member States to examine the proliferation of reporting requirements in the area of, inter alia, counter-terrorism.[15]

89. The present report is prepared in accordance with paragraph 10 of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (see para. 2 above). In his report on the item submitted during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly (A/50/372 and Add.1), the Secretary-General noted that, with regard to paragraph 10 (a), the envisaged collection of data would be based on information received from the depositaries of existing agreements and from Member States. It was further noted that the said information would be compiled under two main headings, namely, "Status and implementation of existing agreements" and "Information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing". In paragraph 8 of resolution 50/53, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in the above-mentioned report and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session. Since then, such a report with some adjustments in the headings has been submitted annually.

90. Member States have routinely been requested by the Secretariat to provide information pursuant to paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Such information is often substantively similar to the information submitted to counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies established by the Security Council, in accordance with the reporting requirements under the relevant Council resolutions. The replies for the present report are compiled by the Secretariat in a concise manner, focusing only on the specific aspects of counter-terrorism measures highlighted in the said paragraph, and taking into account General Assembly resolution 52/214 regarding page limits of reports originating from the Secretariat. On the other hand, the reports submitted to the Security Council's counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies often contain more comprehensive information regarding counter-terrorism measures taken by States than is required pursuant to resolution 50/53. These reports are country-specific and readily available to all Member States.

91. **In view of the above considerations, it is recommended that the modalities for preparation of the present report pursuant to resolution 50/53 be limited to information submitted by intergovernmental organizations and depositaries.** Thus, the report will in the relevant section only contain information received from international organizations and not from Member States. Such streamlining would not affect the right of a Member State to submit any information it deems appropriate for circulation in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure of the General Assembly under the relevant agenda item, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". It is hoped that this requirement will not only help to streamline the procedures but also assist Member States to focus attention to other reporting obligations.

[14] General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 90.

[15] See A/60/430, paras. 105-108 and A/60/733, para. 123.

III. Comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism

92. The present section contains an update of activities carried out by various departments, offices and other constituent parts of the Secretariat relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism.[6] The full texts of the replies received are on file with the Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, and available for consultation.

Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate

Review of reports submitted by States pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)

93. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) recently revised its preliminary implementation assessment document as a new tool for the Counter-Terrorism Committee dialogue with States in the context of its review of reports submitted by Member States pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

94. In addition, CTED was providing expert advice to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in relation to reports of Member States submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) and was assisting the Committee with the preparation of its report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution.

Visits to Member States

95. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1533 (2004), CTED had, as at 30 July 2006, conducted visits to nine States; eight additional visits were in preparation.

Best practices

96. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate was also working on the compilation and elaboration of relevant best practices in areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001), which will be made available to States through the Counter-Terrorism Committee website. Furthermore, in the context of resolution 1624 (2005), CTED was assisting the Committee to disseminate best legal practices and to promote the exchange of information on matters covered by that resolution.

Strengthening the facilitation of technical assistance

97. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate was implementing the Counter-Terrorism Committee policy of strengthening and facilitating the provision of technical assistance to Member States and, to that end, was working closely with States in order to identify their technical assistance needs. It was also endeavouring to strengthen relations with the donor community and to find the best ways of assisting States in their implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

[6] For the comprehensive inventory, see A/60/228, paras. 121-177.

Communications policy

98. As part of the implementation plan for the CTED proactive communications strategy, the Counter-Terrorism Committee website had been redesigned and relaunched. Other aspects of the implementation plan include regular consultations with Member States, briefings and interviews with media outlets.

Department for Disarmament Affairs

Weapons of mass destruction

99. The Department for Disarmament Affairs acted as a focal point for organizing outreach activities to Member States experiencing difficulties in implementing the reporting obligations under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the wider implementation of the various measures provided for in that resolution.

Conventional weapons

100. The Department for Disarmament Affairs also supported, facilitated and promoted the incorporation by States of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms through various measures, including through the production of a booklet on this subject, the participation in and support of meetings on the United Nations Register and MANPADS by regional organizations and Member States, and the provision of advice and substantive assistance to the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban, on issues related to MANPADS and to ammunition and explosives in the preparation of its 2005 report to the Security Council.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

101. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs reviewed the lists of organizations supporting terrorism under Security Council resolutions to ensure that they did not contain organizations that it works with, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, or civil society and private sector entities involved in the financing for development process. In addition, the lists would be referred to when hiring consultants or entering into other relationships including contractual or financial arrangements with organizations or individuals.

Department of Political Affairs

102. The Department of Political Affairs undertook the following counter-terrorism related activities since the 2005 report: (a) co-organized a symposium on Africa's Response to Terrorism, which helped to elaborate the elements of a global counter-terrorism strategy; (b) contributed to an article to the Commonwealth Ministers Reference Book entitled "Towards a Multilateral Response to Terrorism"; (c) provided various substantive, technical and advisory staff and support services to the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), as well as to the Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004); (d) provided staff support to the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; (e) assisted CTED in the political

assessment of their country visits; (f) established the Mediation Support Unit in order to strengthen mediation efforts, thereby helping to address conflict situations that could otherwise be exploited by terrorists.

Department of Public Information

103. The Department of Public Information used its wide array of audio/visual and web tools, as well as its global network of field offices and its United Nations system-wide coordination capacity to raise awareness of and to build understanding and support for the Organization's counter-terrorism efforts. Furthermore, the Department was a member of the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force providing public information and strategic communication support to its members.

Economic Commission for Africa

104. The Security and Safety Services of the Economic Commission for Africa implemented various preventive measures to enhance security at its premises and for its staff.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

105. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) continued to analyse the human rights implications of terrorism and measures taken to counter terrorist activities. The Office had worked to ensure that international human rights principles, norms and standards were taken into account in decision-making processes at all levels, in particular through its regular: (a) contribution to the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; (b) dialogue with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED, including through a newly appointed Senior Human Rights Officer; (c) analytical reports to the Commission on Human Rights (now Human Rights Council) and the General Assembly on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; and (d) substantive support to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies as well as the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights, including the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism.

106. In June 2005, OHCHR hosted a seminar on Human Rights, Counter-Terrorism and States of Emergency, aimed at strengthening the capacity of United Nations staff in the provision of advice on lawful counter-terrorism action and the use of human rights standards and jurisprudence at the national level. The agenda addressed three important human rights questions in the counter-terrorism context: (a) states of emergency; (b) fundamental principles of fair trial; and (c) torture, extradition and non-refoulement. In August 2005, OHCHR provided support to the Working Group of the Subcommission on the promotion and protection of human rights, which was established to elaborate principles and guidelines concerning the promotion and protection of human rights when combating terrorism. OHCHR has also worked together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide training for magistrates on human rights in the context of counter-terrorism.

107. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights continued to consult with regional organizations, including the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), with a view

to sharing expertise and best practices on human rights in the context of counter-terrorism. In this regard, OHCHR led a discussion on the establishment of a flexible mechanism of interaction between the United Nations and regional organizations. The Office also participated in several meetings of the Council of Europe's Group of Specialists on human rights and the fight against terrorism, including on the development of guidelines for protecting the human rights of victims of terrorism, and on human rights issues raised by the use of diplomatic assurances in the context of expulsion procedures. In addition, OHCHR is contributing to the development of a manual on human rights while countering terrorism, to be published by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

108. Consistent with its mandate, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to advocate, in many forums, that efforts to fight terrorism should not imply any automatic linkage between refugees and terrorists. Furthermore, UNHCR continued to promote the scrupulous and rigorous implementation of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as these instruments contain the provisions necessary to ensure that international refugee protection is not extended to those responsible for terrorist acts.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

109. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued to monitor international developments in the field of maritime and supply-chain security and to analyse their implications for the trade and transport of developing countries. UNCTAD was also working on a large scale survey to help assess the economic impact of the entry into force, on 1 July 2004, of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, which was adopted under the auspices of IMO in the form of an amendment to the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.

110. It had also prepared a note to contribute to a better understanding of the essential aspects of the introduction of a security risk assessment and management framework of the logistics and transport networks.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

111. Under the framework of the global project "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism", the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continued to provide legal and related technical assistance to requesting countries, in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED.

112. The focus of the technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch was increasingly shifting from the primary phase of ratification support to the more complex phase of legislative implementation and support for national counter-terrorism capacity-building for the criminal justice system, in particular through specialized training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields. Promotion of international and regional cooperation in criminal matters relating to terrorism will continue to be a priority focus and special efforts would be made to promote the

ratification of the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

113. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was also developing additional technical assistance tools, including a manual on judicial international cooperation against terrorism, a guide on the new convention against nuclear terrorism, and comparative studies on counter-terrorism legislative developments in selected countries.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

114. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) operations contribute to the development of the economic and social stability of the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation.

115. The Agency periodically compares lists of its payees with the new consolidated list of individuals and entities belonging to or associated with the Taliban and Al-Qaida organization, as established and maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), to ensure that no payments are being made to those who appear on that list.

IV. Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism[17]

116. Currently, there are 30 instruments, 16 universal (13 instruments and 3 recent amendments) and 14 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented by the letter shown on the left, which is featured in tables 1 and 2 to reflect the status of the corresponding instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 7 July 2006;[18]

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 7 July 2006;[18]

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 7 July 2006;[18]

D. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 7 July 2006;[18]

E. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted

[17] The status information reflects information provided by the depositaries or information that is available on their respective websites. It does not take into account any treaty action that is under process at the time this table was created.

[18] Updated information may be found at http://www.icao.int/icao/en/leb.

by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977): status as at 7 July 2006;[19]

F. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 6 July 2006;[19]

G. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 27 June 2006;[20]

H. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005: status as at 7 July 2006;[20]

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 June 2006;[21]

J. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 30 June 2006;[21]

K. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 June 2006;[21]

L. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 30 June 2006;[21]

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 7 July 2006;[19]

N. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001): status as at 6 July 2006;[19]

O. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002): status as at 6 July 2006;[19]

P. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 April 2005: status as at 6 July 2006;[19]

Q. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998 (entered into force on 7 May 1999): status as at 3 January 2006.

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[19] Updated information may be found at http://untreaty.un.org.

[20] Updated information may be found at http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/index.html.

[21] Updated information may be found at http://www.imo.org.

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999 (entered into force on 7 November 2002): status as at 6 June 2006;

S. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 7 July 2006;[22]

T. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg, on 15 May 2003: status as at 7 July 2006;[22]

U. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 7 July 2006;[23]

V. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999 (entered into force on 6 December 2002): status as at 25 April 2006;[24]

W. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Addis Ababa on 8 July 2004: status as at 23 June 2006;[24]

X. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

Y. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad on 6 January 2004 (entered into force on 12 January 2006): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Additional Protocol;

Z. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, adopted at Shanghai on 15 June 2001 (entered into force on 29 March 2003): status as at 4 June 2006;

AA. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999 (entered into force on 3 October 2000 for Tajikistan; on 5 December 2000 for Kazakhstan; on 6 February 2001 for Kyrgyzstan; on 22 August 2001 for the Republic of Moldova; on 28 December 2001 for Armenia; on 18 April 2004 for Belarus; and on 13 January 2005 for the Russian Federation): status as at 14 July 2006;

BB. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 (entered into force on 10 July 2003): status as at 7 July 2006;[23]

[22] Updated information may be found at http://www.coe.int.

[23] Updated information may be found at http://www.oas.org.

[24] Updated information may be found at http://www.africa-union.org.

CC. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005: status as at 7 July 2006.[22]

DD. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005: status as at 7 July 2006.[22]

Table 1

Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

Signature																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
40	76	59	68	25	39	45[a]	–	41	–	39	–	51	58	132	106	22[b]	8	45	44	19	48[c]	26[d]	–	–	–	8	33	56	22
Ratification, accession or succession[e]																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
182	182	195	190	162	153	189[f]	3	139	–	128	–	127	147	154	3	17[b]	12[b]	44	21	18	56[c]	1	3	5	6	9	18	1	–

[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.

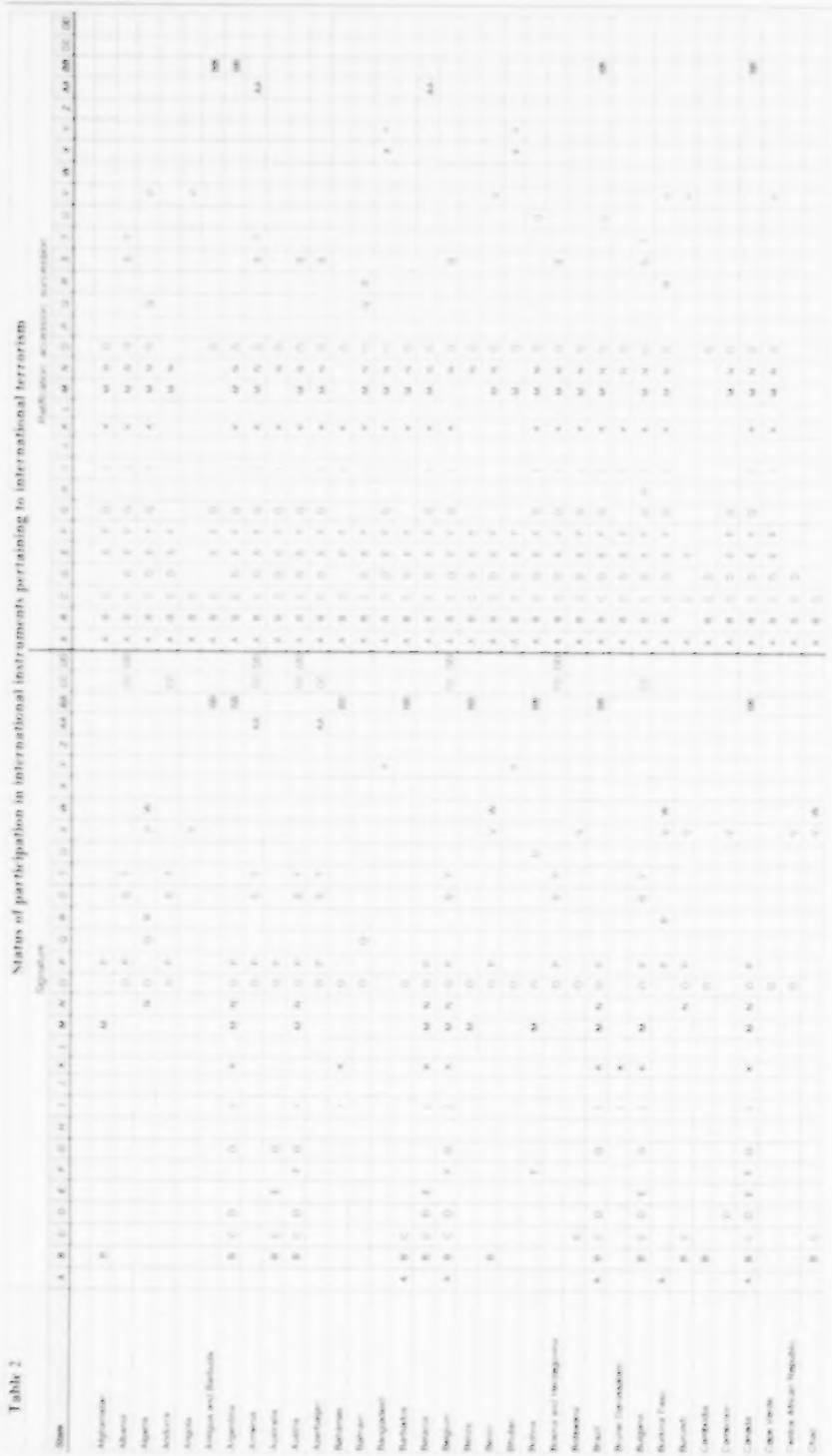
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority, which is not listed in table 2.

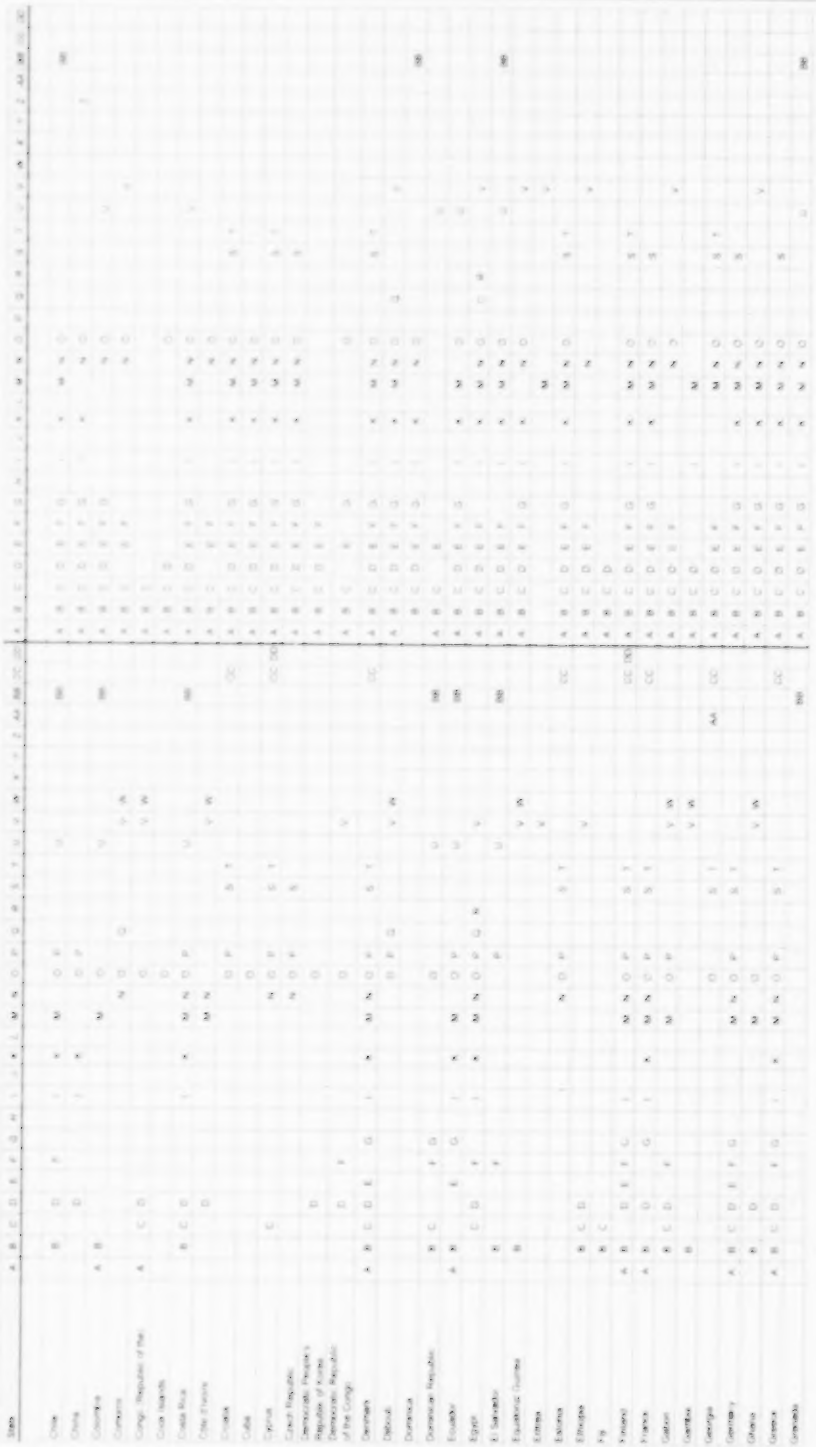
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, which is not listed in table 2.

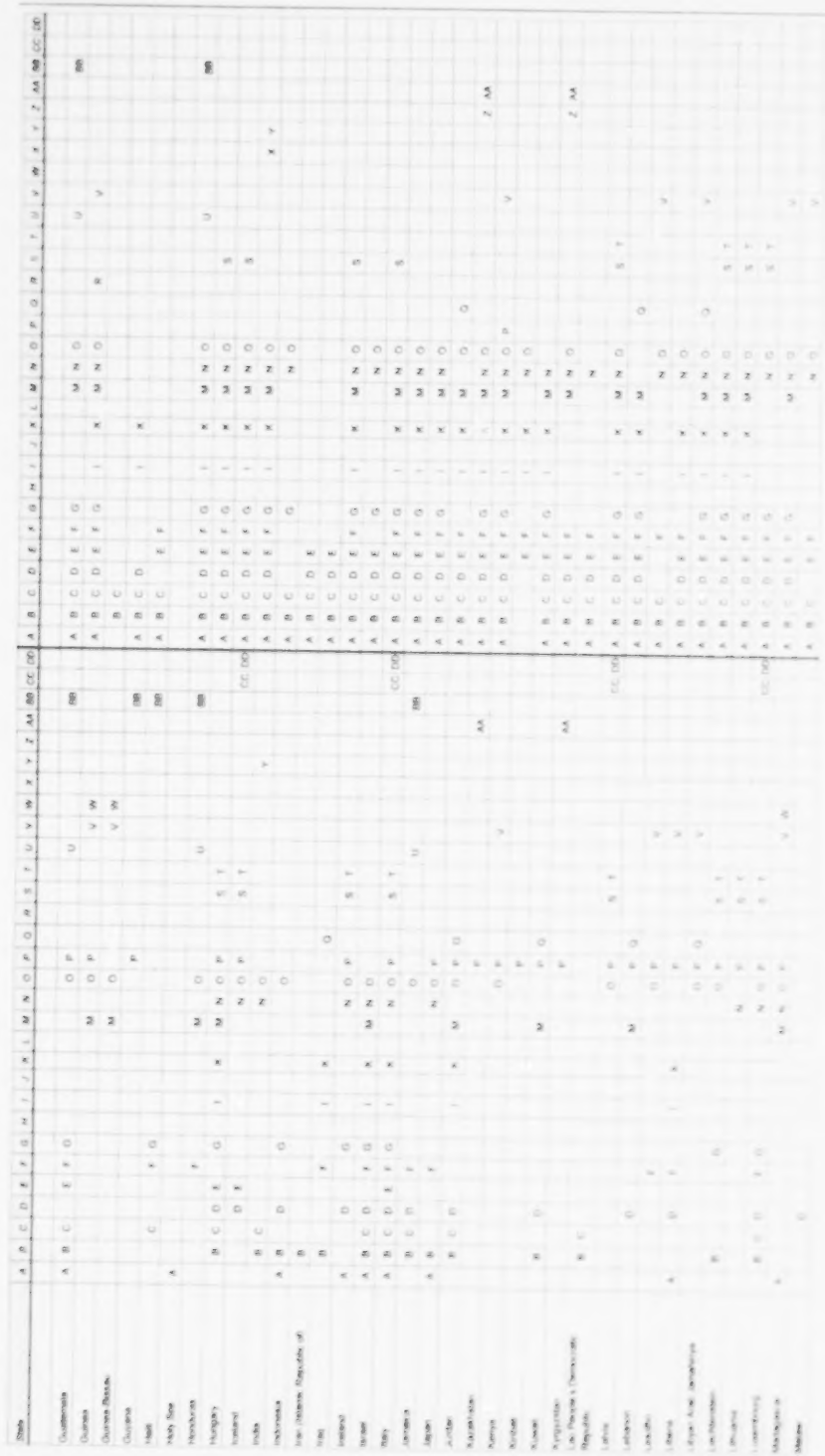
[d] Includes signatures not subject to ratification.

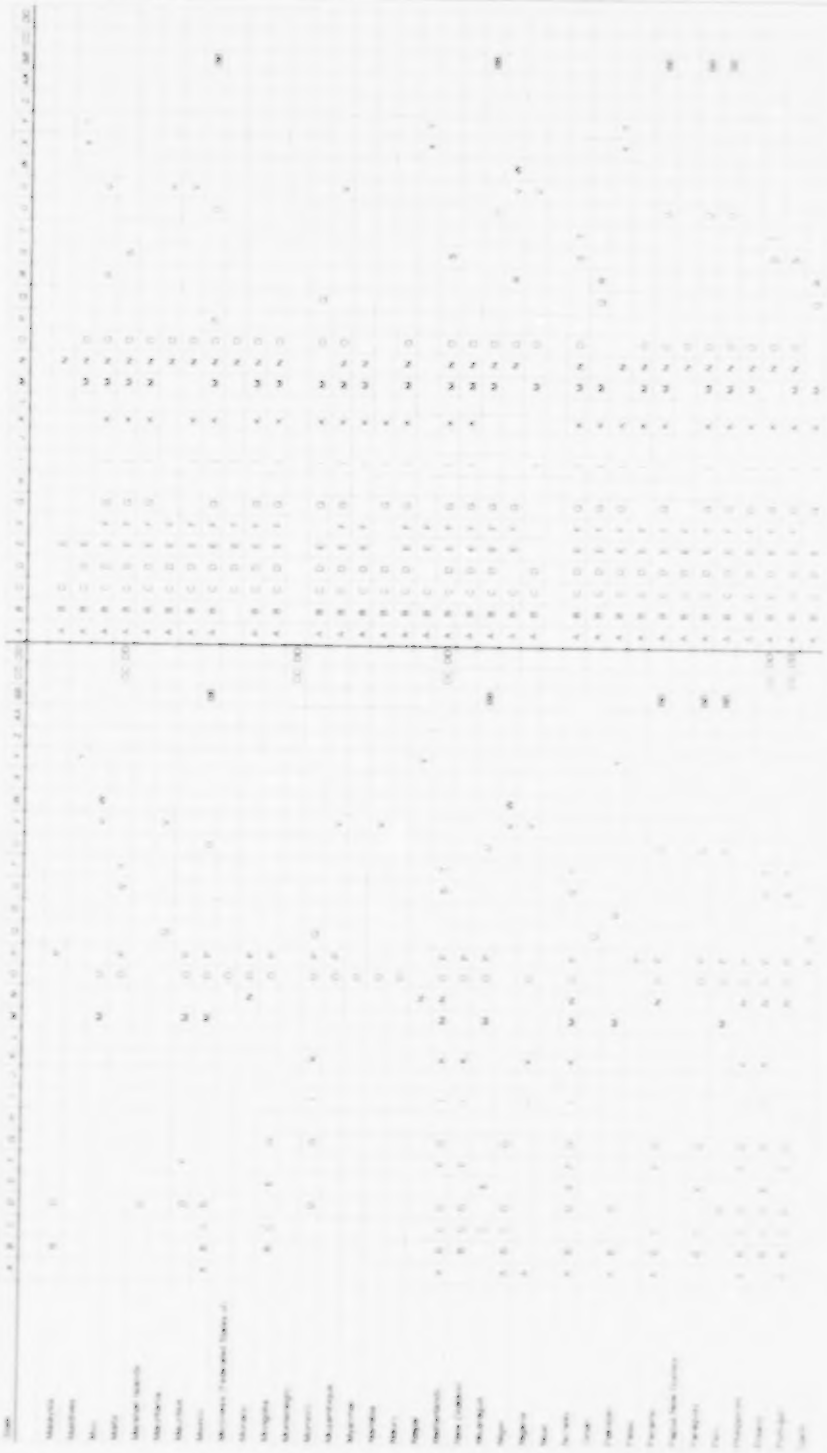
Table 2

Status of participation in international instruments pertaining to international terrorism









V. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210

117. By its resolution 60/43, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210. The Ad Hoc Committee convened its tenth session from 27 February to 3 March 2006, and considered the outstanding issues relating to the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.[25]

VI. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

118. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** pointed out that it was managing an aviation security training programme through its network of 16 designated Aviation Security Training Centres around the world.

119. The **International Maritime Organization** indicated that a national pilot workshop on the implementation of the revised treaties was planned to take place in Manila in September 2006.

[25] For the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/61/37).